mother to her offspring; (2) the duration of immune bodies in the serum of off-spring of immune rabbits and (3) the effect of parturition upon the antibody-content of the serum of an immune rabbit. Rabbit 1, was immunized against human red blood cells; rabbit 2, against sheep red blood cells; rabbits 3, 4, 5, and 6 were immunized against streptococcus viridans, Type II pneumococcus, meningococcus and B. typhosus respectively. The results were concisely epitomized in tables. The principles gleaned from the experiments led the workers to conclude that there is considerable variation in the antibody content in the serum of rabbits. The agglutinin and complement-fixation bodies were apparently more stable in the instance of rabbit 6 which was immunized against B. typhosus than in the remainder. The workers demonstrated that complement-fixation antibodies generally were less stable than the hemolysins, agglutinins and opsonins studied in this series. Concerning the original hypothesis, the workers feel that there is a definite transmission of specific immune bodies from mother to offspring, but they are not prepared to state from these experiments the source of these immune bodies, whether from maternal circulation or from mother's milk, and that the duration of the specific immune bodies in the serum of the young is only four to six weeks and ever decreasing in amount. The proof is furnished by the tests that parturition produces a definite decrease in the antibody content of the maternal serum.

Studies on Measles. I. Susceptibility of Monkeys to the Virus of Measles.—In an attempt to arrive at more conclusive evidence concerning the susceptibility of animals to the virus of measles, BLAKE and TRASK (*Jour. Exper. Med.*, 1921, xxxiii, 385), presented the results of several interesting and fruitful experiments on the transmission of this disease from man to monkeys and the passage of the infection from monkey to monkey. Of 10 monkeys inoculated with both filtered and unfiltered nasopharyngeal washings from seven patients with measles, 8, after an incubation period of six to ten days, developed symptoms closely resembling those of measles in man. The secretions from the human cases of measles were collected by irrigation of the nasopharynx with 20 to 40 c.c. of sterile 0.85 per cent salt solution. Five to 10 c.c. of the nasopharyngeal washings were introduced intratracheally into the monkeys. The symptoms which the animals presented were constant and consisted in listlessness and drowsiness after a definite incubation period (averaging seven days), catarrhal conjunctivitis, a characteristic enanthem usually confined to the labial mucous membrane, a definite exanthem consisting of discrete, red maculopapules constant in character but somewhat variable in extent and duration, and comparable histologically with the lesions of measles, a leukopenia and prompt and complete recovery after an illness of seven to ten days' duration. It was further shown that the characteristic group of symptoms which followed the inoculation of monkeys with the nasopharyngeal washings from patients with measles could be successfully carried through six passages by intratracheal injections of saline emulsions of the skin and buccal mucous membranes of monkeys killed from two to six days after the onset of the symptoms. From the fourth passage monkey the reaction was also successfully induced in 3 monkeys by means of citrated whole blood injected intravenously. It was found that the blood so introduced was capable of inciting the reaction from at least the seventh to thirteenth days after intratracheal inoculation of the donor monkey but incapable of inducing it from the second to fourth days. Cultures of the blood showed no growth. The incubation period after the intravenous injection of blood was shorter than when intratracheal instillations of the nasopharyngeal secretions were employed, being four instead of seven days. From their experiments the authors conclude that Macacus rhesus monkeys are susceptible to inoculation with the virus of measles.

Hemolytic Streptococci of the Appendix Vermiformis.—Kraft (*Jour. Infect. Dis.*, 1921, xxviii, 122) comments on the paucity of information at hand on the etiological significance of the hemolytic streptococci in appendicitis. He investigated 48 normal and 77 pathological appendices removed at operation, with the object of determining the frequency with which hemolytic streptococci are found in the normal appendix and in acute and chronic appendicitis, and if possible, the role they play as a primary etiological factor in appendicitis. The organisms were cultured from the appendiceal contents, the mucosa and wall of appendix, being classified according to Holman. Two strains of streptococcus hemolyticus infrequens were isolated from 48 apparently normal appendices where they occurred only in small numbers. Three strains of Streptococcus hemolyticus infrequens and 1 of streptococcus hemolyticus II occurred in 77 pathological appendices in almost pure culture. The acute appendices yielding hemolytic streptococci were either ulcerated or gangrenous. No hemolytic streptococci were isolated from 25 chronic appendices. All strains of hemolytic streptococci isolated were pathogenic for rabbits. A review of other work shows that hemolytic streptococci are frequently encountered in the gastrointestinal tract. In acute appendicitis, however, it appears that hemolytic streptococci when present are the predominant organisms and the principal etiological agent. Thirty-two strains of Streptococcus viridans were isolated from 48 normal appendices. Of 108 strains of nonhemolytic colon bacilli which were encountered 45 were found in the 48 normal appendices and 63 in the 77 pathological appendices; 51 strains of hemolytic colon bacilli were isolated of which 19 were found in 48 normal appendices. Two probably pneumococcus strains were found, also 1 case of pin worm. In addition, many large unidentified bacilli, which, in all probability, were non-pathogenic were found.

Diphtheria Carriers and Wound Diphtheria.—Simmons, Wearn and Williams (*Jour. Infect. Dis.*, 1921, xxviii, 327) report 75 cases of diphtheria and 102 diphtheria carriers occurring at the Walter Reed General Hospital from October, 1918 to August, 1919. All active cases and carriers were isolated. Schick tests were performed on all contacts, and when indicated, these contacts were immunized with diphtheria toxin-antitoxin mixture. All active cases received antitoxin. Throat carriers were treated with various antiseptic solutions and tonsillectomy was performed in selected instances. The average period of isolation was twenty-two days, varying in individual cases from six days to